ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Learning Checks

(LC : 1 Mark)

Q1. Who among the following defines intelligence as the aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, think rationally and deal effectively with the environment?

(*a*) Spearman (*b*) Binet

(*c*) David Wechsler (*d*) Galton

Q2. Who among the following was the first person that devised systematic tests to measure intelligence of children?

(*a*) Terman (*b*) Binet

(*c*) Thorndike (*d*) Wechsler

Q3. _____ of Standford University revised Binet's scale intended for school children in the United States.

(*a*) Wechsler (*b*) Spearman

(*c*) Terman (*d*) Thurstone

Q4. The ratio which states the relationship between the mental age and the chronological age is called the—

(*a*) Development Quotient (DQ) (*b*) Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

(*c*) Performance Quotient (PQ) (*d*) None of the above

Q5. Spearman said that there was a generability employed by people while adjusting with different sorts of intellectual tasks. This factor is called the—

(*a*) Specific factor (*b*) General factor (*c*) Multi-factors (*d*) None of the above

Q6. Who among the following had given the 'Structure of Intellect Model' of intelligence?

(*a*) Spearman (*b*) Thurstone (*c*) Guilford (*d*) Thorndike

Q7. Tests designed to measure capacities, that is to predict what one can accomplish with training, are called—

(*a*) Achievement tests (*b*) Aptitude tests

(*c*) Intelligence tests (*d*) Interest tests

Q8. Test scores _____ when they are dependable, reproducible and consistent.

(*a*) Unreliable (*b*) Reliable (*c*) Valid (*d*) Invalid

Q9. _____, a cousin of Charles Darwin developed the first test designed to measure intelligence.

(*a*) Alfred Binet (*b*) Francis Galton (*c*) Lewis Terman (*d*) None of the above

Q10. An I.Q. below _____ is generally considered mental retardation.

(*a*) 100 (*b*) 70 (*c*) 120 (*d*) 110

Scanned by TapScanner

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Q11. Lewis Terman, who was responsible for the Stanford-Binet, adopted the _____ as an index of mental development.
(a) Mental Age (M A)
(b) Intelligence Quotient (I Q)
(c) Development Quotient (D Q)
(d) Performance Quotient (P Q)

Q12. _____ retarded people have the I Q ranging from 25 to 39.
(a) Mild (b) Moderate (c) Severe (d) Profound

Q13. Who among the following psychologists made the first attempt to classify mental retardation in terms of intelligence?
(a) Seguin (b) Terman (c) Binet (d) Wechsler

Q14. Moderately retarded people have the I.Q. range of _____ on the Wechsler Scales.
(a) 25 to 39 (b) 40 to 54 (c) 55 to 69 (d) 20 to 25

Q15. Distinctiveness and variations among people's characteristics and behavioural patterns is called
(a) Situationism (b) Individual differences
(c) Assessment (d) Variability

Q16. Who defined intelligence as the ability to judge well, understand well and reason well?
(a) Binet (b) Wechsler (c) Sternberg (d) Gardner

Q17. Intelligence is the ability to shaping and adaptation. This notion was proposed by—
(a) Binet and Simon (b) Wechsler (c) Sternberg (d) Gardner

Q18. The theory that assumes intelligence as one similar set of abilities is called—
(a) Uni factor (b) Two factor
(c) Hierarchical (d) Structure of model

Q19. Two factor theory was proposed by—
(a) Arthur Jensen (b) Guildford (c) Spearman (d) Binet

Q20. Arthur Jensen model of intelligence consists of abilities operating at two levels. They are—
(a) Spatial and perceptual speed
(b) Associative learning and cognitive component
(c) 'G' factor and 'S' factor
(d) Visual and semantic

Q21. Guildford's model of intellect include _____ cells.
(a) 120 (b) 130 (c) 180 (d) 100

Q22. Who devised the concept of IQ?
(a) Binet and Simon (b) William Stern
(c) Wechsler (d) Spearman

Q23. An IQ between the range of 90-100 is—
(a) Average (b) Below average (c) Borderline (d) Mentally retarded

Q24. Giftedness according to Teacher's point of view is the combination of high ability, high creativity and—
(a) high judgement (b) high thinking
(c) high commitment (d) high motivation

Q25. Who pioneered the construction of intelligence test in Hindi?
(a) C.B. Rice (b) S.M. Mohsin (c) Mahalanobis (d) Uday Pareek

Scanned by TapScanner

Q26. Preference for a particular activity is called: (What one enjoys doing)
(*a*) Aptitude (*b*) Interest (*c*) Intelligence (*d*) Attitude

Q27. PASS model of intelligence emphasizes functioning of 3 functional units of brain namely arousal, planning and _____:
(*a*) successive and simultaneous and processing
(*b*) semantic and spatial
(*c*) conceptual and comprehensive
(*d*) speed and symbolic

Q28. Cognitive assessment system (CAS) can be administered to children between the ages–
(*a*) 5-18 (*b*) 7-14 (*c*) 6-12 (*d*) 8-16

Q29. IQ is calculated as–
(*a*) $\frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$ (*b*) $\frac{CA}{MA} \times 100$ (*c*) $\frac{100}{CA} \times 100$ (*d*) $\frac{MA}{100} \times CA$

Q30. Terms referring to remarkable ability in a specific field is called:
(*a*) Giftedness
(*b*) Intellectually superior
(*c*) Talent
(*d*) Intelligent

ANSWERS

1. (*c*)	**2.** (*b*)	**3.** (*c*)	**4.** (*b*)	**5.** (*b*)	**6.** (*c*)	**7.** (*b*)	**8.** (*b*)	**9.** (*b*)	**10.** (*b*)
11. (*b*)	**12.** (*c*)	**13.** (*a*)	**14.** (*b*)	**15.** (*b*)	**16.** (*a*)	**17.** (*c*)	**18.** (*a*)	**19.** (*c*)	**20.** (*b*)
21. (*c*)	**22.** (*b*)	**23.** (*a*)	**24.** (*c*)	**25.** (*b*)	**26.** (*b*)	**27.** (*a*)	**28.** (*a*)	**29.** (*a*)	**30.** (*c*)

Scanned by TapScanner

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

LEARNING CHECKS (LC : 1 MARK)

Q1. Who among the following psychologists divided all personalities into introverts and extraverts?

(a) Freud (b) Carl Jung (c) Adler (d) Erikson

Q2. Which of the following personality types is described as noisy, callous and fond of physical activity?

(a) Endomorph (b) Ectomorph (c) Mesomorph (d) None of the above

Q3. A _____ refers to any characteristics in which one individual differs from another in a relatively permanent and consistent way.

(a) Personality (b) Trait (c) Humanistic (d) Concept

Q4. Who among the following saw personality as composed of three major systems, the Id, the ego and the super ego?

(a) Carl Jung (b) Erik Erikson
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Erik Fromm

Q5. The _____ is the original source of personality, present in the newborn infant.

(a) Id (b) Ego (c) Super ego (d) None of the above

Q6. The ego obeys the _____ principle.

(a) Pleasure (b) Reality (c) Moral (d) Perfection

Q7. Which of the following systems is the internalized representation of the values and morals of society as taught to the child by the parents and others?

(a) Id (b) Ego (c) Super ego (d) Libido

Q8. The method of reducing anxiety called _____ is to push the impulse out of awareness into the unconscious.

(a) Regression (b) Repression (c) Suppression (d) Ration

Q9. In which of the following psycho-sexual stage of the development pleasure is obtained through stimulation of the mouth?

(a) The oral stage (b) The anal stage
(c) The phallic stage (d) The genital stage

Q10. _____ have been devised as one method for uncovering unconscious motives.

(a) Inventory (b) Projective tests
(c) Behavioural assessment (d) Situational tests.

Q11. Which of the following is most widely used projective technique?

(a) The Rorschach test (b) The thematic apperception test
(c) 16 personality factor (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q12. _____ refers to the characteristic patterns of behaviour and way of thinking that determine a person's adjustment to his environment.

(a) Motivation (b) Personality
(c) Development (d) Thinking

Q13. _____ defined personality as "the dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment."

(a) Sheldon (b) G.W. Allport (c) Kwarren (d) Freud

Scanned by TapScanner

Q14. Who among the following psychologists has tried to describe personality in terms traits?
(a) Cattell (b) G.W. Allport (c) Eyesenck (d) All of the above

Q15. Which of the following scales has been useful in measuring anxiety, hostility, hallucination, phobias and suicidal impulses?
(a) 16 PF (b) MMPI (c) TAT (d) Adjective list

Q16. Which of the following approaches of personality emphasizes on-going inter-actions among motives, impulses and psychological processes?
(a) Type and trait approaches
(b) Dynamic approach
(c) Learning and behavioural approaches
(d) None of these

Q17. According to psycho-analytic theory, the sexual energy that underlines the biological based urges is called the
(a) Ego (b) Defense mechanisms
(c) Libido (d) Oedipus

Q18. The _____ consists of elaborate ways of behaving and thinking which constitute the 'executive function' of the person.
(a) Id (b) Ego (c) Super ego (d) Dream

Q19. Which of the following levels of consciousness or awareness is proposed by Freud?
(a) The conscious (b) The preconscious
(c) The unconscious (d) All of the above

Q20. Freud described _____ as "the royal road to the unconscious."
(a) Id (b) Dreams (c) Sex (d) Aggressions

Q21. Which of the following parts of body Freud referred as erogenous zones?
(a) The mouth (b) The anus (c) The genitals (d) All of the above

Q22. Freud believed that if a child's needs at one of the psycho-sexual stages were either unsatisfied or over satisfied. _____ would take place.
(a) Identification (b) Fixation (c) Repression (d) Pleasure

Q23. Which of the following periods of psycho-sexual development was not considered by Freud to be very important to the development of personality?
(a) Oral stage (b) Phallic (c) Latency (d) Genital

Q24. According to Jung _____ are inherited ways of organizing, or reacting to our experiences with the world.
(a) Collective unconscious (b) Archetypes
(c) Personal unconscious (d) Complex

Q25. According to dynamic theorists, people use _____ to reduce their anxiety and guilt
(a) Unconscious (b) Defense mechanism
(c) Dreams (d) Traits

Q26. The five-factor model of personality was given by—
(a) H.J. Eysenck (b) Morgan and Murray
(c) Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (d) Hathaway and McKinley

Scanned by TapScanner

Q27. The MMPI inventory was devised by—
(a) Hathaway and McKinley (b) Allport
(c) Eysenck (d) Morgan and Murray

Q28. 16 Personality factor questionnaire was developed by—
(a) Cattell (b) Allport (c) McKinley (d) Morgan

Q29. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by:
(a) Morgan and Murray (b) McKinley
(c) Allport (d) Hathaway

Q30. The Trigunas are—
(a) Vata, Pitta, Kaph (b) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas
(c) Pitta, Rajas, Sattva (d) Kapha, Mastva, Pitta

Q31. The _____ are fat, soft and round.
(a) Endomorphs (b) Ectomorphs (c) Mesomorphs (d) Metamorphs

Q32. _____ refers to our ability to organize and monitor our own behaviour.
(a) Self-efficiency (b) Self-esteem
(c) Self-regulation (d) Self-concept

Q33. As persons we always make some judgment about our own self is known as—
(a) Self –regulation (b) Self-esteem (c) Self-concept (d) Self-efficacy

Q34. _____ emerges in relationship with others and emphasises such aspects of life as unity and co-operation is known as
(a) Personal self (b) Social self
(c) Social identity (d) Personal identity

Q35. _____ refers to those attributes of a person that make him/her different from others.
(a) Social identity (b) Personal identity (c) Social control (d) Social self

Q36. Self-efficacy is based on social learning theory of
(a) Carl Jung (b) Erikson (c) Freud (d) Bandura

Q37. _____ refers to the totality of an individual's conscious experiences, ideas, thoughts and feelings with regard to himself/herself.
(a) Personality (b) Trait (c) Self (d) Repression

Q38. Carl Jung's theory is known as—
(a) Five Stage theory (b) Analytical Psychology
(c) Cardinal theory (d) One-factor theory

Q39. Optimistic view of human life with emphasis on human growth and self-actualization, in the post-Freudian era was given by—
(a) Erik Erikson (b) Erich Fromm
(c) Karen Horney (d) Alfred Alder

Q40. 'Personal Goals' and 'Inferiority Complex' are a part of which theory?
(a) Individual Psychology (b) Pro-social theory
(c) Five stage theory (d) Analytical Psychology

Q41. Social beings desire for freedom, striving for justice and truth are a part of whose theory?
(a) Erich Fromm (b) Erick Erikson (c) Carl Rogers (d) J.P. Guilford

Scanned by TapScanner

Q42. What is the structural unit of personality for behaviourists?
(*a*) Response (*b*) Fixation (*c*) Stimulus (*d*) Repression

Q43. Which approach attempts to understand personality in relation to the environmental and cultural environment?
(*a*) Humanistic Approach (*b*) Behavioural Approach
(*c*) Cognitive Approach (*d*) Cultural Approach

Q44. Name one person who has contributed to the development of humanistic perspective personality.
(*a*) J.P. Guilford (*b*) Alfred Adler (*c*) Carl Rogers (*d*) Karen Horney

Q45. What is the idea proposed by Carl Rogers?
(*a*) Adaptation (*b*) Fully functioning person
(*c*) Socialisation (*d*) Self-actualisation

Q46. The theory of self-actualization was given by—
(*a*) Carl Rogers (*b*) Karen Horney (*c*) Erik Erikson (*d*) Abraham Maslow

Q47. Situation tests are:
(*a*) Those which provide us with information about how a person behaves under stressful situation.
(*b*) Those used for assessment of personality in educational and industrial settings.
(*c*) Those used for the assessment of personality of a person.
(*d*) Those which involve talking to the person being assessed and asking specific questions.

ANSWERS

1. (*b*)	2. (*c*)	3. (*b*)	4. (*c*)	5. (*a*)	6. (*b*)	7. (*c*)	8. (*b*)	9. (*a*)	10.
11. (*d*)	12. (*b*)	13. (*b*)	14. (*d*)	15. (*b*)	16. (*b*)	17. (*c*)	18. (*b*)	19. (*d*)	20.
21. (*d*)	22. (*b*)	23. (*c*)	24. (*a*)	25. (*b*)	26. (*c*)	27. (*a*)	28. (*a*)	29. (*a*)	30.
31. (*c*)	32. (*c*)	33. (*b*)	34. (*b*)	35. (*b*)	36. (*d*)	37. (*c*)	38. (*b*)	39. (*c*)	40.
41. (*a*)	42. (*a*)	43. (*d*)	44. (*c*)	45. (*b*)	46. (*d*)	47. (*a*)			

Scanned by TapScanner

hazardous lifestyl... out. ...ance

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Learning Checks

(LC : 1 Ma...

Q1. _____ is used to describe the unpleasant emotional state that results from blo... goal seeking, rather than the event itself.
(*a*) Conflict (*b*) Frustration (*c*) Aggression (*d*) Regression

Q2. The physical, environmental and social causes of the stress state are termed—
(*a*) Stress (*b*) Stressors (*c*) Distress (*d*) None of the abo...

Q3. The general adaptation syndrome consists of three stages which include—
(*a*) the alarm reaction (*b*) the stage of resistance
(*c*) the stage of exhaustion (*c*) all of the above

Q4. Frustration-aggression is a very famous hypothesis proposed by—
(*a*) Roger (*b*) Dollard and Miller
(*c*) Maslow (*d*) Endler and Parker

Q5. _____ are also major stressors.
(*a*) Frustration (*b*) Conflict (*c*) Aggression (*d*) Both (*a*) and (*b*)

Q6. The father of modern stress research is—
(*a*) Elder (*b*) Lazarus (*c*) Hans Selye (*d*) Parker

Q7. The reaction to external stressors is called—
(*a*) Strain (*b*) Stress (*c*) Tension (*d*) Stress response

Q8. Hans Selye defined stress as—
(*a*) The patter of responses an organism makes to extreme event that disturbs equilibrium and exceeds a person's ability to cope.
(*b*) The non-specific response of the body to any demand.
(*c*) All challenges, problems and difficult circumstances.
(*d*) The phenomenon that increases the probability of one's survival.

Q9. The cognitive theory of stress was proposed by—
(*a*) Selye (*b*) Endlar (*c*) Parker (*d*) Lazarus

Q10. Which are types of stress appraisal given by Lazarus?
(*a*) Environmental, psychological and social.
(*b*) Primary and secondary.
(*c*) Cognitive, emotional, psychological and social.

Scanned by TapScanner

(d) Physical, personal and social.

Q11. The three types of stress are—
(a) Physical and environmental, psychological and social.
(b) Physical, personal and social.
(c) Physiological, behavioural and emotional.
(d) All of the above.

Q12. An earthquake comes under which of the following types of stress?
(a) Social stress
(b) Physical and environmental stress
(c) Social stress
(d) None of the above

Q13. Frustration, conflicts, internal and social pressures are sources of which of the following kinds of stress?
(a) Psychological stress
(b) Physical and environmental stress
(c) Social stress
(d) None of the above

Q14. The measure of stressful life events was developed by—
(a) Singh, Kaur and Kaur
(b) Holmes and Rahe
(c) Lazarus and Folkman
(d) Das, Naglieri and Kirby

Q15. The study of links between the brain, the mind and the immune system is known as—
(a) Psychoneurology
(b) Psychoimmunology
(c) Psychoneuroimmunology
(d) Psychology

Q16. T cells, B cells and Natural killer cells are kinds of—
(a) Red blood cells (b) White blood cells (c) Antibodies (d) Antigens

Q17. Disease-causing agents are known as—
(a) Leucocytes (b) Antigens (c) Antibodies (d) Pathogens

Q18. _____ is a dynamic situation-specific reaction to stress.
(a) Exhaustion
(b) Coping
(c) Management of stress
(d) Dealing with stress

Q19. The coping strategies given by Endler and Parker is—
(a) Task-oriented and Emotion-oriented
(b) Avoidance-oriented, task-oriented and emotion-oriented
(c) Problem-focused and emotion-focused
(d) None of the above

Q20. The problem-focused and emotion-focused coping responses were given by—
(a) Lazarus
(b) Folkman
(c) Lazarus and Folkman
(d) Endler and Parker

Q21. Which of the following coping behaviours are problem-focused?
(a) Making efforts to improve one's performance after a setback
(b) Hiding examination results from parents
(c) Finding fault with classmates for poor marks in tests
(d) Feeling sorry for poor marks in a test

Q22. Frustration results from—
(a) Incompatibility between two or more needs or motives

Scanned by TapScanner

(*b*) Blocking and needs/motives

(*c*) Expectation from oneself and others

(*d*) Excessive demands

ANSWERS

1. (*b*) **2.** (*b*) **3.** (*c*) **4.** (*b*) **5.** (*d*) **6.** (*c*) **7.** (*a*) **8.** (*b*) **9.** (*d*) **10.** (*b*)
11. (*a*) **12.** (*b*) **13.** (*a*) **14.** (*b*) **15.** (*c*) **16.** (*b*) **17.** (*d*) **18.** (*b*) **19.** (*b*) **20.** (*c*)
21. (*a*) **22.** (*b*)

Scanned by TapScanner

I. Learning Checks

Q1. Behaviour interfering with the person's ability to carry out daily activities in constructive way is dysfunctional . (LC : 1 Mark)

Q2. Different, extreme, unusual, even bizarre behaviour is called Abnormal .

Q3. Method used to remove spirits/evil through counter magic and prayer is Exoreism.

Q4. Organic approach believes—

(*i*) Disturbed behaviour as arising out of conflict between body and brain.

(*ii*) Disturbed behaviour result of conflict between emotion and reason.

(*iii*) Conflict between the way an individual fear and the demands of the society.

(*iv*) Give importance to scientific method to study abnormal behaviour.

Q5. The concept of four humours is given by Galen .

Q6. Renaissance period gives importance to supernatural powers in determining abnormal determining. (True/False).

Q7. 1 CD–10 gave description of clinical symptoms and their associated features including diagnostic guidelines.

Q8. Anxiety disorders may be caused due to which neurotransmitter GABA .

Q9. Schizophrenia may be due to excess activity of Dopamine .

Q10. Depression may be due to low activity of Serotonin .

Q11. Biological pre-disposition to the disorder is called Diathesis stress model .

Q12. Humanistic believe shrinking from one's responsibility lead to abnormal behaviour (True/False).

Q13. When a patient feels extreme and incapacitating pain either with biological symptoms or without biological symptoms is called pain disorder .

Q14. Disorder associated with euphoric extreme activities like talking is called Mania .

Q15. Bipolar disorder is accompanied mania and depression sometimes interrupted by periods of normal mood. (True/False)

Q16. Muddled, illogical thinking due to shifting from one topic to another is Derailment .

Q17. Positive symptoms associated with inventing new words and phrases is called Neologism

Q18. Persistent and inappropriate repetition of the same thoughts is Perseveration .

Q19. Identify which kind of delusion each of these is?

(*a*) A person believes he/she is going to be the next president. (epandure)

(*b*) One who believes his wife is trying to kill him. (Persecution)

(*c*) One who believes he/she is reincarnation of god and make things happen. (grandeur

(*d*) One who believes that the tsunami occurred to prevent him/her from enjoying her holidays. (Persecution)

Q20. Child showing stubbornness extreme disobedient and hostile behaviour suffer from ODD .

Q21. Age inappropriate actions violating family expectations, societal norms is conduct disorder .

Q22. Frequent episode of out of control eating is called Binge eating .

Q23. An individual consuming excesses amounts of food and then taking it out through laxatives or by vomiting is suffering from Bulimia Nervosa .

Scanned by TapScanner

II VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (VSA: 2 MARKS)

Q1. What is abnormality?

Ans.
- 'Abnormal' literally means away from the normal.
- Abnormality refers to that maladjustment oriented, socially unacceptable human behaviour which proves dysfunctional, distressing, dangerous and significantly deviant to the individual and to the society.

Q2. What are neurotransmitters?

Ans. Neurotransmitters are chemical substances released into synapse by the pre-synaptic neuron that transmit nerve impulses from one neuron to another.

Q3. What is GABA?

Ans. GABA stands for 'gamma aminobutyric acid'. It is an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

Q4. Name the disorders which are related to genetic factors.

Ans. Genetic factors have been linked to mood disorders, schizophrenia, mental retardation and other psychological disorders.

Q5. What is interactional approach to explain psychological disorders?

Ans. According to interactional or bio-psycho-social approach, all three factors, *i.e.*, biological, psychological and social, play important roles in influencing the expression and outcome of psychological disorders.

Q6. What are delusions?

Ans. A delusion is a **false belief** that is firmly held on inadequate grounds. It is not affected by rational argument, and has no basis in reality.

Q7. What is alogia?

Ans. Alogia means **poverty of speech,** *i.e.*, a reduction in speech and speech content. This may be a symptom of schizophrenia.

Q8. What is avolition?

Ans. Avolition means **apathy** and an inability to start or complete a course of action. People with this disorder may withdraw socially and become totally focused on their own ideas and fantasies. This may be a symptom of schizophrenia.

Q9. Why it is believed that psychological disorder is something to be ashamed of stigma?

Ans. It is commonly believed that psychological disorder is something to be ashamed of because of the stigma attached to mental illness. It means that people are hesitant to consult a psychiatrist or psychologist because they are ashamed of their problems.

Q10. What is the meaning of 'well-being'?

Ans. Well-being refers to the maintenance and survival of the individual including growth and feeling of fulfilment.

Scanned by TapScanner

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Learning Checks

Q1. _____ is a technique to treat Phobia.

(*a*) Sublimation
(*b*) Rationalization
(*c*) Systematic desensitization
(*d*) None of the above

Q2. Systematic desensitization begins with some form of—

(*a*) Instrumental conditioning
(*b*) Relaxation training
(*c*) Instrumental training
(*d*) None of the above

Q3. In _____, the aim is establishing relationship between undesirable with painful consequences.

(*a*) Bio feedback
(*b*) Aversion therapy
(*c*) Creative visualization
(*d*) None of the above

Q4. Cognitive therapy for the treatment of depression is given by—

(*a*) Albert Ellis
(*b*) Sigmund Freud
(*c*) Aaronoeck
(*d*) None of the above

Scanned by TapScanner

Q5. In _____ approach, the therapist uses 'pointed but friendly questioning' to root out depressed people's faulty 'depressogenic cognitions'.

(a) Psychodynamic
(b) Cognitive
(c) Behaviourist
(d) None of the above

Q6. Trusting and Accepting Relationship between the therapist and the client is called Therapeutic relationships. (T/F)

Q7. Total acceptance of client despite of him being rude is called Unconditional positive regard. (T/F)

Q8. Empathy is showing compassion and pity towards the clients. (T/F)

Q9. When the therapist reciprocates the transference shown by client, it is called Transference neurosis. (T/F)

Q10. Learning by observing others, is used through a process of rewarding small changes in the behaviour— (*token economy/vicarious learning*)

Q11. "I should be loved by everybody." This irrational thought can be treated by—

(a) Psychodynamic Therapy
(b) Behaviour Therapy
(c) RET
(d) Existential Therapy

Q12. Logotherapy is given by—

(a) Victor Frankl
(b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Ivan Pavlov
(d) Care Rogers

ANSWERS

1. (*c*)	**2.** (*b*)	**3.** (*b*)	**4.** (*c*)
5. (*b*)	**6.** (*T*)	**7.** (*T*)	**8.** (*F*)
9. (*T*)	**10.** (*vicarious learning*)	**11.** (*c*)	**12.** (*a*)

Scanned by TapScanner

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. LEARNING CHECKS

(LC : 1 MARK)

Q1. The defining characteristic of _____ is that they express an evaluation of some object.

(a) Beliefs (b) Attitudes (c) Interaction (d) Perception

Q2. You like your mother. Your mother does not like pets. You like pets. The tried is—

(a) Balanced

(b) Imbalanced

(c) Balanced for your mother but imbalanced for you

(d) None of these

Q3. In 1957, Leon Festinger published his theory of—

(a) Balance (b) Cognitive Dissonance

(c) Learning (d) Attitude

Q4. Making inferences about personal qualities of others is Impression formation.

Q5. Attribution is assigning cause to the behaviours. (True/False)

Q6. Helping behaviour is also called Pro social behaviour.

Q7. The emotional component of attitude is also called _____ component.

(a) Cognitive (b) Affective (c) Psycho-motor (d) None of the above

Q8. Positivity or negativity of attitude is also called Valence. (True/False)

Q9. P-O-X triangle representing relationship between different aspects of attitude was proposed by Fritz Herder.

Scanned by TapScanner

Q10. The concept of cognitive dissonance was proposed by Leon festinger.

Q11. Credibility and attractiveness are two features of source that affect attitude change. (True/False)

Q12. Schemas that function in the form of categories are called Steriotypes.

Q13. Fundamental attribution error means explaining the action of other on the basis of internal cause. (True/False)

ANSWERS

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **7.** (b) **8.** (True) **11.** (True) **13.** (True)

Scanned by TapScanner

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Learning Checks (LC : 1 Mark)

Q1. _____ occurs most readily for strong responses in situations where the presence of others is motivating.
(a) Social Relationship (b) Social facilitation
(c) Socialization (d) None of the above

Q2. _____ is the term used to refer to the situation in which individuals change their beliefs or behaviours so that they become more similar to those of other group-members.
(a) Attribution (b) Conformity (c) Dissonance (d) None of the above

Q3. _____ is a process by which information about others is converted into more or less enduring cognitions or thoughts about them.
(a) Attribution (b) Stereotypes
(c) Impression formation (d) None of the above

Q4. An augmentation in behaviour due to the presence of other individuals is known as—
(a) Imitation (b) Social facilitation
(c) Interaction (d) None of the above

Q5. _____ is the process by which an individual comes to define himself in terms of his nation, social class, religious group etc.
(a) Identification (b) Internalization
(c) Imitation (d) Social identity

Q6. Identification can result in _____ or conforming to the expectations of admired persons.
(a) Internalization (b) Imitation (c) Modelling (d) None of the above

Q7. Group can form as a result of repeated interaction between the group members. T/F

Q8. Feeling of togetherness, that keeps a group intact, is called—
(a) Norms (b) Roles (c) Status (d) Cohesiveness

Q9. When our behaviour and attitudes are influenced by the real or imagined presence of other people is Social influence/group influence.

Q10. Social influence in the form of compliance, identification and internationalization was given by—(Sherrif/Kelman)

Q11. The pioneering experiment on conformity was carried by— (Sherrif/Tuckman)

Q12. A collection of people around a roadside performer is an example of—
(a) Group (b) Crowed (c) Mob (d) Audience

Answers

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **4.** (b) **5.** (d) **6.** (c) **7.** (T) **8.** (d)
9. (*Social influence*) **10.** (*Kelman*) **11.** (*Sherrif*) **12.** (b)

Scanned by TapScanner